

URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY, 1909.

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## Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and details of Sanitary Work during the year 1909, together with action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act 1901. The Report of your Sanitary Inspector is incorporated in above.

Tables referring to Births, Deaths and Infectious Diseases, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board, are deposited with the Town Clerk for your inspection.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. V. R. a.

# REPORT.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF SALISBURY.

### Statistical Summary :—

Acreage	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Population at Census 1901	...	...	...	...	...	20,185
Population as estimated at middle of 1909	...	...	...	...	...	22,065
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	12·9
Number of inhabited houses at Census 1901	...	...	...	...	...	4,185
Average number per house at Census 1901	...	...	...	...	...	4·8
Births registered in 1909	...	...	...	...	...	413
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	18·2
Average Birth Rate, '99—'08 (10 years)	...	...	...	...	...	22·8
Total number of Deaths registered in the District	...	...	...	...	...	269
Corrected number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	233
Death Rate (crude)	...	...	...	...	...	12·1
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	10·5
Average Death Rate (crude) '99—'08	...	...	...	...	...	15·7
Average Death Rate (corrected) '99—'08	...	...	...	...	...	13·5
Deaths under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	34
Infantile Mortality Rate, calculated on the number of Deaths under 1 year of age per 1000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	83·3
Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10
Death Rate from Zymotic Disease	...	...	...	...	...	·45

N.B.—A crude Death Rate includes Deaths of Non Residents in Public Institutions in the District, and a corrected Death Rate excludes Deaths of Non Residents in Public Institutions in the District, and includes Deaths of Residents registered as occurring in Public Institutions outside the District.

By the term "Non Residents" is meant persons who are brought into the District on account of sickness and infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there, and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the District on account of sickness and infirmity and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

Returns from Registrar General for England and Wales for 1909 are appended for sake of comparison :—

Birth Rate, England and Wales, in 1909	...	...	...	...	25·6
Birth Rate (average), England and Wales, ten years, (99—08)	...	...	...	...	27·8
Death Rate, England and Wales, in 1909	...	...	...	...	14·5
Death Rate (average), England and Wales, ten years (99—08)	...	...	...	...	16·1
Infantile Mortality Rate, England and Wales, in 1909	...	...	...	...	109·
Infantile Mortality Rate (average), England and Wales, ten years (99—08)	...	...	...	...	138·
Zymotic Disease Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	1·12

## POPULATION.

The population at the Census 1901 was 20,185, and at the Census 1891 was 18,146. The estimation of the population for 1909 is arrived at by assuming that the population has increased in the same ratio.

The population can also be estimated by adding the natural increase of the population to a known population. The excess of Births over Deaths in 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909 together was 832, and taking the population in 1905 as 21,230 this would bring the population for 1909 to 22,062 ; this estimation does not take into account factors of emigration and immigration.

The City was divided into seven Wards in 1904 at the extension of the Borough, and the population of these Wards having never been taken by Census the populations as given in Table II. are only roughly approximate.

## BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered in the District in 1909 was 413, an increase of 10 over the year 1908. Of these 222 were male births and 191 female. There were 14 illegitimate births amongst the number.

The Birth Rate is practically the same as in 1908, but is lower by 4·6 than the average for the past 10 years. The excess of Births over the corrected number of Deaths was 170.

In regard to localities, the Ward of St. Paul had as in 1908 the highest number of Births and St. Thomas' Ward again the lowest number.

## DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered as occurring in the District in 1909 was 269. This figure is 5 more than the deaths registered in 1908, and compares with 292 as the average for the past 10 years. The corrected number of Deaths was 233. This figure is arrived at by the deduction of 39 Non Residents who died in Public Institutions in the District, and by the inclusion of 3 Residents who died in Public Institutions outside the District. The crude Death Rate therefore comes out at 12·1, with the average for past 10 years as 15·7 and the corrected Death Rate at 10·5 as against 13·5 for past 10 years.

The largest number of Deaths occurred in St. Edmund's Ward. Milford and St. Martin's Wards had the least number.

*Public Institutions.*—The Deaths in Public Institutions were distributed as follows:—

	Residents.	Non Residents.
Fisherton Asylum	...	4
Salisbury Infirmary	23	31
Workhouse	18	4
Devizes Asylum	2	...
Nursing Home	1	...
Isolation Hospital	1	...
	—	—
	45	39

*Infantile Mortality.*—34 Deaths occurred in infants under 1 year of age in the District.

These 34 Deaths give an Infantile Mortality Rate of 83·3, compared with 110·0, which is the average rate for the past 10 years. 28 were Deaths of legitimate infants and 6 were of illegitimate infants.

As many as 15 were Deaths under one month of age, and were not in any way preventible, and were mainly due to prematurity and debility.

Five Deaths were due to Diarrhœa diseases; these may be regarded as mainly preventible Deaths as they arise from contamination of the food on which the infant is fed. One Death was due to overlying, also preventible, and 8 were due to Bronchitis, probably not preventible, so that if the preventible Deaths had not taken place the number of Deaths would still have been as high as 28. It is noteworthy that out of the 34 Deaths 6 were Deaths of illegitimate infants.

*Zymotic Diseases.*—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa. There were 10 Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in 1909, *e.g.*

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	6
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2

This gives a Zymotic Disease Rate of ·45 per 1000.

*Tuberculosis.*—15 Deaths of Residents occurred from this disease, 12 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Death Rate of 0·6 per 1000, as against 1·06 per 1000 in 1908.

*Cancer and Malignant Disease.*—21 Deaths of Residents occurred, giving a Death Rate of ·9 per 1000 as against ·73 per 1000 in 1908.

*Causes of Death.*—For ages, distribution, causation and localities in which the Deaths occurred in 1909 see Table IV.

The chief causes of death were:—

Zymotic Diseases	...	...	...	10
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	15
Cancer and Malignant Disease	...	...	...	21
Premature Birth	...	...	...	6
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	46
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	42
Alcoholism	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	6

105 were Deaths at 65 and upwards, one Death was registered as occurring at 90 years and one at 99 years of age.

*Inquests* were held upon 17 Deaths.

10	were Deaths due to natural causes
3	do. accident (one a Non Resident).
1	was Death due to heart disease.
1	do. by suicide.
1	do. by overlying.
1	do. due to tetanus.



*Infectious Diseases Notification Act 1889.*—The number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1909 was 94, as compared with 75 in 1908.

Diphtheria	20 cases
Erysipelas	5 „
Scarlet Fever	64 „
Enteric Fever	2 „
Puerperal Fever	3 „

Table III. shows the distribution according to age and locality of these diseases.

St. Martin's Ward had 27 cases of infectious disease.

Fisherton	„	15	„	„	„
Milford	„	14	„	„	„
St. Edmund's	„	13	„	„	„
St. Paul's	„	11	„	„	„
St. Mark's	„	8	„	„	„
St. Thomas'	„	6	„	„	„

*Table of Infectious Diseases ten years—*

Year.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.
1899	7	60	9	3
1900	10	32	9	1
1901	8	21	5	0
1902	3	145	3	4
1903	26	193	3	7
1904	37	14	14	0
1905	15	24	11	3
1906	11	35	4	6
1907	15	45	11	5
1908	17	49	8	0
<i>Averages—</i>	14.9	61.8	7.7	2.9
1909	20.0	64.0	5.0	2.0

*Diphtheria.*—20 cases occurred in the District and it is noteworthy that no deaths occurred. No provision for isolation of this disease exists. One case was treated at the Salisbury Infirmary.

*Erysipelas* is a disease not comparable to the other notifiable diseases as it rarely spreads in epidemic form and the case mortality is low.

*Scarlet Fever.*—There were 64 cases which occurred in the District in 1909, most of them being moderate in the severity of attack.

The cases occurred as follows :—

1st Quarter	...	...	...	17 cases.
2nd „	...	...	...	6 „
3rd „	...	...	...	20 „
4th „	...	...	...	21 „
				—
				64

The distribution amongst the Wards was as follows :—

Milford	...	...	...	10 cases.
St. Paul	...	...	...	5 „
St. Mark	...	...	...	5 „
St. Edmund	...	...	...	9 „
Fisherton	...	...	...	8 „
St. Thomas	...	...	...	3 „
St. Martin	...	...	...	24 „

Age distribution—

14 cases were at ages	1 to 5 years.
44 „ „ „	5 to 15 „
5 „ „ „	15 to 25 „
1 case was at age	25 to 65 „

*Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever.*—The Hospital was occupied by one or more cases during the whole of 1909. The number of admissions was 57 and the number of discharges was 50, the average number of days in Hospital per patient (those admitted and discharged in 1909 *e.g.* 49) was 34.9 days as against 35.5 in 1908 and 40.8 days in 1906 and 1907. One possible return case occurred. Every case except 4 was discharged in a normal state and in many cases much improved in health.

- I. Discharge from ear—chronic.
- II. Persistent Fever.
- III. A discharging sinus over cheek as result of previous operation.
- IV. Heart disease (previous to admission).

There were only a few complications in connection with the cases—

1. Case of Blepharitis.
1. do. Cerebral Irritation—delirium &c.
1. do. Suppuration of glands of neck and abscess in upper eyelid.

One operation under chloroform was necessary *e.g.* opening of abscess behind ear.

One death occurred in a child  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years of age who was admitted on the 10th day of the disease, the patient was emaciated and as regards recovery was hopeless from the start. She only weighed 15 lbs. and the attack, which was very severe, was complicated by a cleft palate, enlargement of glands of neck, discharges from both ears, pneumonia, a very septic throat and diarrhoea. This is the second death in 191 cases.

It is worthy of note that no fewer than 9 cases were admitted to Hospital in a peeling state in 1909. The explanation of this, in part, is that in many cases the rash is so slight and transient that true diagnosis of the disease cannot be made till peeling takes place. In some cases no medical man had been called in and parents who neglect to do this, when there is adequate reason for doing so, seem to be regardless of the danger of giving the disease to other children and unaware of the severe legal penalties in regard to the spread of infection.

I have paid very frequent visits to the Hospital as the cases required. The nursing and administration of the Hospital have been conscientiously and economically performed and the building kept in a good state of repair.

*Enteric Fever.* Two cases occurred in the District in 1909, one of them resulting in death. In both these cases infection resulted from sources outside the District.

*Puerperal Fever.* Three cases originated in the District, one resulting in death.

*Joint Isolation Hospital for Salisbury Urban and Rural and Wilton Urban and Rural Districts.* Building has not yet been commenced.

*Disinfection Station.* For the proper disinfection of bedding and other articles no provision exists; this matter might receive the attention of the Council.

*Mortuary.* This building has been erected.

Certain facts are now appended by the desire of the Local Government Board, with some of which you are doubtless familiar.

I. The ancient part of the City lies on a bed of alluvial gravel at and around the confluence of the Avon and Nadder, the former river intersecting the City from north to south; surrounding the City is water meadow land. The lowest part of the City lies at 151.1 Ordnance Datum. The newer part of the City has grown towards the rising ground around and lies on chalk.

II. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those of domestic trades supplying the needs of the population of the district and also of a large rural area around, which is engaged in agriculture almost entirely. There are some factories in the District but none of them, owing to the nature of employment in them, affect in any way the health of the employes.

III. *House Accommodation.* A part of the poorer population of the District live in courts; this class of property is let at a low rental and so readily finds tenants. The rest of the working class live in ordinary cottage property of four to six-roomed houses; the sanitary condition is as a rule good. There are open spaces around all this class of property, and no back to back houses exist, except in case of some of the courts above mentioned.

The number of new houses erected and certified as fit for habitation by the City Surveyor in 1909 was 51.

No action under Parts I., II. and III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act is deemed necessary at present.

IV. The water supply of the District is derived from deep wells in the chalk and is ample in quantity and of excellent purity. The larger part of the District is supplied by the Waterworks owned by the City Corporation, a part of the District, Wards of St. Paul and Fisherton, is supplied by the Bemerton Waterworks. The water is analysed chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals and is found to keep up its high standard of purity.



The last analysis by the City Analyst is appended :—

*Chemical Analysis :—*

					Grains per Gallon.
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·0010
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	...	...	·36
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	absent
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 F.	...	...	...	...	·006
Chlorine as Chloride	...	...	...	...	1·20
Earthy Carbonates	...	...	...	...	15·0
Earthy Salts other than Carbonates	...	...	...	...	3·0
Hardness	...	...	...	...	19·0 degrees
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	absent
Sediment	...	...	...	...	none

*Bacteriological Analysis :—*

Colonies developed on Gelatine Plate at 22 C.	...	...	...	21 per c.c.
" " (liquefying)	...	...	...	1 per c.c.
" " on Agar at 37 C.	...	...	...	none
Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	absent
B. Enteritidis Sporogenes	...	...	...	absent

The amount of water pumped per head for domestic purposes and sewer flushing varies from 24 to 28 gallons per day.

V. The district has lately been reseeded in part and old sewers have been relaid. The general condition of the sewers is good and they are regularly inspected and flushed. Practically the whole of the district is drained into the city sewers except where owing to actual condition it is impossible to lay a drain to the sewer. The sewage disposal system consists of a primary tank to which the whole sewage of the district flows by gravitation, from this it is pumped by the air lift into the Septic Tank whence after taking twelve hours to flow through it passes by gravitation on to five Adam's continuous sprinkler beds; the effluent from these beds finally passes over secondary beds of clinker with fine clinker on the top to separate out the fine black suspended matter before its passage to the river Avon. An excellent effluent free from odour and very low in free and albuminoid ammonia is thus produced.

The latest analysis of effluent is here appended :—

					Sewage.	Tank Effluent.	Primary Filter.	Final Filter.
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	4·00	3·70	1·20	·50
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·67	·47	·28	·08
Nitrogen as Nitrate and Nitrite	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	2·06
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	...	...	...	...	2·60	1·7	·76	·46
Chlorine as Chloride	...	...	...	...	6·60	6·0	5·80	5·80
Suspended Solids : Organic	...	...	...	...	62·9	11·0	6·0	1·0
Do. do. Mineral	...	...	...	...	20·6	9·0	4·0	1·0
Do. do. Total	...	...	...	...	83·5	20·0	10·0	2·0
Incubator Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	Non Putrescent	Non Putrescent

LOSS OF DISSOLVED OXYGEN ON KEEPING—ROYAL COMMISSION TEST.

1 Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	·536	·275
2 Days	...	...	...	...	...	...	·794	·394

VI. *Pollution of Rivers and Streams in the District.*—Careful watch is kept and it is believed that most of the sources of pollution have been dealt with.

VII. *Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.*—The whole of the District is scavenged systematically, part of the district being scavenged by the Council and part is let out by contract. The Contractor has not yet provided suitable carts with covers, to which attention has been previously called.

VIII. There are no houses let in lodgings in the District. The Council have not adopted any Byclaws regulating offensive trades.

Byelaws have been adopted and approved by the Local Government Board in connection with :—

- i. Dairies, Cowsheds and Workshops.
- ii. Slaughterhouses.
- iii. Common Lodging Houses.
- iv. New Streets and Buildings.
- v. Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c., used for human habitation.

IX. Isolation Hospital accommodation only exists for Scarlet Fever. The Hospital is three miles outside the District and has accommodation for 20 patients. Enteric Fever cases are admitted at the Salisbury Infirmary and cases of Diphtheria requiring tracheotomy are also admitted at that Institution. Disinfection by means of Chloride of Lime and Formalin vapour is carried out in every case of dangerous infectious disease.

X. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908, 14 notifications have been received dealing with 9 poor persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. During the year 3 of these persons have died and in one the disease is arrested. On receipt of notification the patient is visited, advice is given as to mode of living, a sputum bottle and paper handkerchiefs provided, the sanitary condition of the house and premises are investigated and disinfection and cleansing carried out if required. After all deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis the rooms used by patients are disinfected.

In 12 cases investigated a family history of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was found in 9.

Father having formerly suffered in	3 instances.
Father and two sisters	do. 1 instance.
Brother and sister	do. 1 do.
Aunt	do. 2 instances.
Sister	do. 2 do.

A few cases of Pulmonary Consumption in the early stage of the disease are admitted to the Salisbury Infirmary. The Council contribute to the maintenance of a Bed in Winsley Sanatorium. For advanced cases no more definite provision exists than the Workhouse Infirmary.

### LEGISLATION IN 1909.

*The Housing and Town Planning Act 1909* contains 76 Sections, inter alia it gives power to Local Authorities to acquire land for erection of houses for the working classes, it amends the procedure for closing and demolition orders of houses unfit for human habitation and details procedure as to Town Planning Schemes.

### PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE CONTROL.

*Common Lodging Houses.*—There is one in the District registered to accommodate 44 lodgers. 63 inspections were made and in every instance it was found kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. Limewashing was carried out as required by the Public Health Act 1875 Section 82.

No case of Infectious Disease occurred there during the year.

*Slaughter Houses.*—There are 13 registered and 3 licensed Slaughter Houses and 1 Knackers Yard in the District. 427 inspections were made when they were found kept in a proper manner so far as cleanliness is concerned. Limewashing was carried out in accordance with the Byelaws.

*Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.*—The names of 40 milk vendors are on the register. 126 inspections were made and no nuisance was found thereon. Limewashing was carried out as required by the Regulations made under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. Inspections were made periodically of the cowsheds to ascertain at the time of milking as to the cleanliness of the cows' udders and teats as also the hands of the milkers.

*Bakehouses.*—There are 28 bakehouses and Restaurant Kitchens on the register. 67 inspections were made of them. All were limewashed or cleansed in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Act 1901. Their general sanitary condition was found to be good.

*Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*—365 inspections were made of the 47 Factories and 210 Workshops and workplaces, and premises used in connection therewith. A few of the smaller workshops were either closed or the occupiers discontinued the employment of hands in same. One factory was destroyed by fire. 21 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served. The defects found were want of cleanliness 8, want of ventilation 1, insufficient, unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation 2, other nuisances 27.

*Outworkers.*—During the year 45 lists were received with the names of 145 outworkers. 77 inspections of the rooms where home work was carried on and a general inspection of the premises were made.

An inmate of a house where such home work was carried on contracted a certain Infectious Disease to which Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901 applied.

The Urban District Council made an Order for a specified time forbidding any work to be given out to any person living or working in that house until it had been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, which was accordingly done. 3 notices for the abatement of nuisances were served. The defects found were, dirty ceilings 1, faulty roof 1, other nuisances 7.



*Offensive Trades.*—Periodical inspections were made of these trades in the District, and they appeared to be well conducted and kept free from nuisance. No complaints were received during the year.

*Unsound Food.*—About 98 pounds of Shrimps and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  couples of Rabbits were found on examination to be unsound and unfit for the food of man. They were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed. No further action was taken. 186 inspections were made of different shops and places used for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, milk, &c., for the food of man. No Carcases or parts of Carcases were condemned for Tuberculosis.

*Premises used for the sale of Ice Cream.*—Inspections were periodically made where ice creams are manufactured and all utensils thoroughly examined; in no instance was it found necessary to make complaint. The number of premises, especially amongst the working class, used for this particular business is considerably increasing year by year.

*House to House inspection.*—A systematic house to house visitation of the following premises has been made and details as to description of house, number of rooms, number of inmates, closet accommodation &c. have been recorded.

Name of Place.	Situation of Premises.	Number of houses.
Penniston's Court ...	Culver Street ...	11
Garden Cottages ...	Do. ...	6
Griffin's Court ...	Fisherton Street ...	7
Lewis' Court ...	Do. ...	2
Prospect Place ...	St. Ann Street ...	9
Green's Court ...	Do. ...	6
Shakespeare Place ...	Windsor Street ...	3
Park View Row ...	Gas Lane ...	8
Merom Row ...	Do. ...	8
Hurst's Terrace ...	Windsor Road ...	10
Maton's Gardens ...	Bedwin Street ...	3
	52, St. Ann Street, rear of...	1
Joiners' Hall Cottage ...	St. Ann Street ...	1
Batt's Court ...	New Street ...	3
Curtis' Court ...	Do. ...	4
Thynne's Court ...	St. John Street ...	8
Antelope Place ...	Brown Street ...	5
Waverley Place ...	Gigant Street ...	5
Squire's Court ...	Green Croft Street ...	10
Mist's Court ...	Milford Street ...	9
Exeter Terrace ...	Exeter Street ...	16
	Exeter Street ...	37
Brickett's Almshouses ...	Do. ...	7
	The Friary ...	101
Curtis' Court ...	Endless Street ...	7
Derby Court ...	Milford Street ...	6
West Place ...	Endless Street ...	8
Alma Place ...	Do. ...	3
Elm Court ...	Salt Lane ...	2
Spring Place ...	Endless Street ...	20
Toones' Court ...	Scots Lane ...	6
Sanger's Court ...	Rollestone Street ...	3
Block Place ...	St. Edmund Church Street ...	9
Finche's Court ...	Winchester Street ...	7
Grove Place ...	Pennyfarthing Street ...	5
Scot's Court ...	Gigant Street ...	2
Witt's Court ...	Do. ...	6
Tinney's Court ...	Rollestone Street ...	10
St. Edmund's Place ...	St. Edmund's Church Street ...	3
Jeffreys' Court ...	Barnard Street ...	2
Albert Place ...	Castle Street ...	7
Fullford Place ...	Do. ...	5
Old Gate Place ...	Do. ...	8
Bell Vue Place ...	Do. ...	2
Abel Place ...	Do. ...	4
Ivy Place ...	Do. ...	11
Avon Place ...	Do. ...	2
Avon View ...	Do. ...	6
Baker's Court ...	Windsor Road ...	6
Ward's Court ...	Fisherton Street ...	2
Spring Place ...	Culver Street ...	3
Herbert Court ...	Do. ...	3
Young's Court ...	Do. ...	2
Total		440



*Disinfection.*—77 rooms were disinfected and cleansed after the removal or recovery of patients suffering from infectious disease. All books from the Free Library found at patients' houses were with the consent of the Public Library Committee sent to the Isolation Hospital for the use of the patients, and are destroyed when they become too worn for use.

Disinfectants were supplied where needed during the illness free of cost, and immediately after a case is removed to the Hospital. During the year disinfection was carried out at certain houses after deaths or removal of Consumptives upon application from the occupiers. This also is carried out free of charge and is to be encouraged.

In order to prevent the spread of Infectious Disease in Schools the Head Teachers of the Day Schools and the Clerk to the Education Committee are notified as early as possible of the existence of disease in the homes of children, and 148 Notices were sent out requesting them to exclude all children at that house from school until disinfection had been carried out.

*Van Dwellings.*—At the October Fair 49 inspections were made and the Caravans were found kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and the inmates free from infectious disease. Inspections were also made of several Caravans located in different parts of the City during the year. These too were found kept in a satisfactory condition.

*Legal Proceedings.*—Proceedings were resorted to in one instance for the enforcement of proper Sanitary Accommodation for persons of both sexes. The order of the Magistrates was complied with and the fine and costs amounting to £9 6 6 was duly paid.

Below is given a summary of some of the matters which received attention :—

Number of notices served	...	...	...	141
„ letters written	...	...	...	32
„ complaints investigated	...	...	...	49
<i>Nuisances abated :—</i>				
Overcrowding	...	...	...	6
Houses cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	49
Drains cleansed, relaid or repaired	...	...	...	149
Traps fixed to drains	...	...	...	151
Sinks made to discharge over Gullies in outside air	...	...	...	23
Sink Troughs and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	35
„ „ repaired or refixed	...	...	...	18
Defective Water Closets put in repair	...	...	...	92
Dirty Closets re-limewashed	...	...	...	42
Water Closets where water was laid on	...	...	...	5
Dust Receptacles and Covers provided	...	...	...	17
Foul and offensive Closet Pans cleansed	...	...	...	39
Houses supplied with water from City main	...	...	...	4
Urinals cleansed and repaired	...	...	...	14
Urinals where water was laid on	...	...	...	2
Bath and Lavatory waste pipes made to discharge over Gullies	...	...	...	7
Overflowing Cesspools cleaned out	...	...	...	2
Houses with insufficient drainage—extra provided	...	...	...	4
Drains removed from inside houses and wash-houses	...	...	...	11
Closet Cisterns repaired or provided	...	...	...	44
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed	...	...	...	21
Cesspools erected	...	...	...	2
Urinals erected	...	...	...	2
Foul Privies emptied	...	...	...	2
Yards paved and drained or paving repaired	...	...	...	58
Stable yards paved and drained	...	...	...	5
Defective House Roofs, Walls and Gutters repaired	...	...	...	96
Wash-houses limewashed	...	...	...	22
Floors in houses or wash-houses repaired or renewed	...	...	...	57
Wash-houses erected	...	...	...	2
Pig nuisances abated	...	...	...	3
Pigstyes cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	27
Nuisances from the keeping of animals	...	...	...	19
Insufficient W.C. accommodation—extra provided	...	...	...	11
Pedestal Wash-down Basins fixed	...	...	...	30
Water Closets externally ventilated	...	...	...	4
Defective lighting to W.C.'s remedied	...	...	...	2
Seats, Roofs and Floors of Closets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	77
New Pans and Traps provided to Closets	...	...	...	89
Ventilating Shafts provided or repaired	...	...	...	38
Inspection Chambers constructed	...	...	...	27
„ „ provided with air-tight covers	...	...	...	7
Fresh-air Inlets to house drains repaired	...	...	...	11
Drains intercepted from sewer	...	...	...	21
„ disconnected from stream or river	...	...	...	2
Soil Pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	16
„ „ removed from inside houses	...	...	...	3
Manure Receptacles provided with covers	...	...	...	2
„ „ „ or repaired	...	...	...	3

Fall spouting disconnected from drains	...	...	26
Ground-floor Ventilation provided to houses	...	...	12
Guttering provided to dwellings	...	...	3
Dangerous Stairs and defective Windows repaired	...	...	13
Smoke nuisances...	...	...	1
Chimneys raised or repaired	...	...	14
Ventilation of Workrooms improved	...	...	3
Foul and offensive Ditches cleaned	...	...	2
Limewashing of Bakehouses carried out	...	...	27
„ „ Slaughter Houses do.	...	...	68
„ „ Cowsheds do.	...	...	22
Cattle Pens limewashed	...	...	31
Rooms stripped and cleansed after infectious diseases	...	...	17